THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 7

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1,50; three insertions, $2,00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, George Scott.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surve or—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Gro z, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Saturday at 7 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meet in the Opera House every Lord's day, at 3 p. m. and 6½ p. m.
Regular Meeting of the Church for worship, 3 p. m.
Sunday evening Lecture, by E. E. Orvis, 6½ p. m.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
Seats free.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 3d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. Ryer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, end posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

Oct. 15, '75-tf C. W. MILLER, Sect.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied. Oct. 8, 1875—y

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to. Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Mar. 27, '74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. Apr. 23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building. Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, '73—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar. 6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office in Ent's Building, April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July 1, '73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Centralia, Pa. Feb 18, '76-1y.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road, BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors, Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. If a recent decision of the Commissioner all rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, cases also before Congress, infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. We full histories of every case, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. Address, GILMORE & CO., 69 F street, Washington, D. C.

Jan 21, '76-tf.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

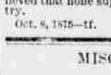
	Capital.
Aetna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	1,000,000
Ætna of Hartford	2,000,000
Wyoming of Wilkes Barre	250,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,959,000

March 26, '74—y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stoiner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. BROWN, Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, Oct. 8, '751y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT. The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by B. Stoiner, where his customers will find every thing in his line. MILTON CHARLES.

Feb 18-3m.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Opposite the Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county

Oct, 8, '75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 2,'75

Manhood: HOW Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, mental and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc; also, consumption, epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c

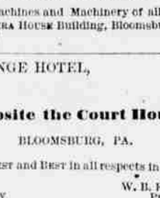
☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 41 ANN ST., New York; P. O. Box 4586. S. M. P. Jan 21-3m.



AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Circulars and analysis mailed free on application.

For sale by Dealers generally, and by the Importers and Manufacturers,

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS, No. 4, South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia

NOTICE.

The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. Hereby give notice that on or before the first of May next,

They will open a Passenger Station in Fairmount Park, upon the line of the Junction Railroad, in close proximity to Memorial Hall and other principal buildings of the

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

And that regular passenger and excursion trains will there after be run between the new station and the various points upon their several railway lines.

The attention of citizens of Philadelphia looking for summer residences, and of strangers desiring to secure houses or lodging in the vicinity of Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition, is called to the fact that, from nearly all places upon the railroads of the Company within twenty or thirty miles of the city, passengers will be able to reach the Exhibition without change of cars in as short a time as it will require to make the trip by horse cars from many points in the city.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS WILL BE RUN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES OR OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

For information apply to C. G. Hancock, General Ticket Agent, No. 227 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to the several local superintendents, and to the undersigned.

J. E. WOOTEN, *General Superintendent.*

READING, March 24th, 1875.—ao.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 10, '76-1y.

Poetical.

THE KING OF THULE.

GOETHE

In Thule lived a monarch,
Still faithful to the grave,
To whom his dying mistress
A golden goblet gave.

Beyond all price he deemed it,
He quaffed it at each feast;
And, when he drain'd that goblet,
His tears to flow ne'er ceas'd.

And when he felt death near him,
His cities o'er he told,
And to his heir left all things,
But not that cup of gold.

A regal banquet held he
In his ancestral hall,
In yonder sea-wash'd castle,
'Mongst his great nobles all.

There stood the aged reveller
And drank his last life's-glow—
Then hurl'd the holy goblet
Into the floods below.

Heigh-ho it falling, filling,
And sinking 'neath the main,
His eyes then closed forever,
He never drank again.

—1774

TRUST.

Searching for strawberries ready to eat,
Finding them fragrant and large and sweet,
What do you think I found at my feet,
Deep in the green hill-side?
Four brown sparrows, the cunning things,
Feathered on back and breast and wings,
Proud with the dignity plumage brings,
Opening their four mouths wide.

Stooping lower to watch my prize,
Watching their motions with eager eyes,
Dropping my berries with glad surprise,
A plaintive sound I heard;
And looking up at the mournful call,
I spied on a branch near the old stone wall
The poor little mother bird.

With grief and terror her heart was wrung,
And while to the tender bough she clung,
She felt that the lives of her birdlings hung
On a still more slender thread.
"Ah, birdie," I said, "if you only knew
That my heart was warm and tender and true!"
But the thought that I loved her birdlings too
Never entered her small brown head.

And so through this world of ours we go,
Bearing our burdens of needless woe,
Many a heart beating heavy and slow
Under its load of care;
But oh! if we only, only knew,
That God was tender and warm and true,
And that He loved us through and through,
Our hearts would be lighter than air.

Original.

History of Columbia County.

Copyright secured according to act of Congress.

NUMBER XII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

When in 1813 the County of Columbia was separately organized, it consisted of the twelve townships following, to wit: Bloom, Briarcreek, Chillisquaque, Catawissa, Derry, Fishingcreek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Mahoning, Mifflin, Sugarloaf and Turbut.

The portions of Chillisquaque and Turbut re-annexed to Columbia county by the act of January 22, 1816, were erected into the townships of Liberty and Limestone, both now in Montour county.

Madison township was erected out of part of Derry, now also in Montour county, by petition to the court at the April sessions, A. D. 1817.

Mount Pleasant was formed out of parts of Greenwood and Fishingcreek and, we believe, Bloom, at the January sessions, A. D. 1818.

Berwick was created a borough by act of Assembly, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1818.

Roaringcreek was cut off from Catawissa, and became a township at the January sessions, A. D. 1832.

Montour township was erected out of territory taken from Hemlock at November sessions, A. D. 1837.

Jackson became a township at the November sessions, A. D. 1838, being formed out of parts of Greenwood and Sugarloaf.

Valley, now in Montour county, was stricken off from Mahoning and Derry, also both now in Montour county, at the August sessions of 1839. It was proposed by the petitioners to call the township "Baldy," but it was finally organized by the name of Valley.

Orange was for a long time a separate election district, but not a township. But at the April court, 1839, after some opposition, parts of Bloom, Mount Pleasant and Fishingcreek were carved out and the name Orange given to the territory.

Franklin township, including what is now known as Mayberry, in Montour county, was stricken off from Catawissa at the April court, A. D. 1843.

Main was erected at the January court, A. D. 1844, out of portions of the townships of Catawissa and Mifflin.

Centre was formed at the same court, January, 1844, out of parts of Bloom and Briarcreek.

Beaver—this was for a considerable time called the "Paxton District," in respect, we believe, to Col. Joseph Paxton; but in the year 1845, at November sessions, it was erected into a township by the name of Beaver. It belonged formerly to Mifflin.

Anthony, now in Montour county, was struck off from the upper end of Derry at the November sessions, 1847, and named in honor of Joseph B. Anthony, the then President Judge.

Benton was cut off from Sugarleaf at the August session, A. D. 1850.

Pine was brought into existence by an act of Assembly of 15 January, 1853, the fruit of the division process.

Locust came by its present name by an act of Assembly of April 18, 1853. It had been received from Montour county in the straightening of the division line, where it had been known as the township of "Scott." It had formerly been a part of Roaringcreek, and upon being received back into Columbia was named Locust.

Scott township was formed out of part of Bloom at the September session A. D. 1853.

Conyngham, named in honor of the then President Judge, was formed out of part of Locust township at the February sessions, A. D. 1856.

Centralia Borough, in said township of Conyngham, was confirmed after a warm contest, at the February court in A. D. 1866.

"The town of Bloomsburg" was organized by an act of Assembly of March 4, 1870. It embraces all that had been left of the territory of Bloom township at the date of the act. The organization is *quasi* borough. More than one effort had been previously made to secure a borough charter, but the bad shape of the remaining portion of the township had defeated the applications. The act of organization was a special one, embracing some of the sections and provisions of the general borough laws. In the election of its municipal officers the principle of the free vote as advocated by Senator Buckalew was applied. The working of it was practically tested at our first election on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1870; which was also the first time that the system had been applied in the United States, and at that election Mr. Buckalew cast the first vote in illustration of his system.

RECAPITULATION.

Bloom	Original
Briarcreek	"
Catawissa	"
Chillisquaque	Now in North'd Co.
Derry	Now in Montour Co.
Fishingcreek	"
Greenwood	"
Hemlock	"
Mahoning	Now in Montour Co.
Mifflin	"
Sugarloaf	"
Turbut	Now in North'd Co.
Madison	1817
Mount Pleasant	1818
Berwick Borough	1818
Roaringcreek	1832
Montour	1837
Jackson	1838
Orange	1839
Franklin	1843
Main	1844
Centre	1844
Beaver	1845
Benton	1850
Pine	1853
Locust, theretofore "Scott"	1853
Scott, out of Bloom	1853
Conyngham	1856
Centralia Borough	1866
The Town of Bloomsburg	1870

Miscellaneous.

WHO MADE THE PROPOSAL?

Dr. Gibson, having made an unprofessional visit to Mrs. Kellicott, walked down to the gate with her daughter Matty.

Matty was 20 years old, and the Doctor was 30. Her eyes were brown and his were gray. She "had on" a pink calico dress, and a white muslin apron; he wore clean, cool-looking linen clothes, and a wide Panama hat.

The gentleman admired the lady's flowers very much, especially the white roses, one of which, by the way, she had tucked under her ear. She inquired with considerable show of interest about the Ruggles children, who had the measles. He told her gravely all about Tommy and Ben, Alice and Kit; and when he had finished, a silence fell upon them.

Matty was leaning on the gate, looking down the village street. She thought how funny it was for Mr. Scott to paint his new house pea green, with lavender trimmings, and was about to say so to Dr. Gibson when he stopped her.

He said the very last thing she would have expected to hear. He said:

"Matty, I love you, and I want you to marry me!"

The very look in the bright, brown eyes, would have told him, without a single spoken word, how thoroughly unlooked for such a proposal had been. She had never in all the years she had known Dr. Gibson, thought for a moment of the possibility of his loving her. She was very sorry, she told him, but she didn't love him one bit, at least in that way. But the tears came into her eyes, as she saw the quiet face grow a trifle pale.

"I hardly believed you did care for me," he went on, after a pause. "But I hoped you might yet learn to do it."

"But—but—" said Matty with embarassment, "I thought every one knew I was engaged to my cousin Tom!"

"Your cousin Tom!" echoed the doctor. It was impossible to mistake the expression which passed over the face. It was not merely personal regret at the fact that she announced but an impartial disapproval of the match.

He made no comment however, but directly said:—

"Matty, I shall never get over this—I mean that I shall always love you and if you need a friend or protector, or—or any one, you'll come to me, won't you?"

She promised and held out her hand to him. He shook it warmly, said "God bless you!" and left her hurriedly.

Matty, still leaning on the wooden gate, watched the retiring figure out of sight. She was very quiet all day, and in the evening propounded this absurd question:

"Tom, what would you do if I should jilt you?"

Tom stroked his downy upper lip, and looked pensive.

"Couldn't say," he replied, after some moments of reflection. "You might try and see."

"Perhaps I will," she replied, more soberly than the occasion seemed to warrant. Tom stared very hard at her, but immediately forgot the incident.

Nearly a year passed. One day Mrs. Kellicott's "help" rushed frantically into Dr. Gibson's house, and breathlessly announced to the gentleman that "Mr. Tom would be deader'n a door nail long before he got there if he didn't jump." For two seconds, thinking of him as his rival in Matty's affections, the doctor had half a mind to consign him to the tender mercies of good, stupid, old Dr. Wells, but his better nature prevailed, and he started for Mrs. Kellicott's at the very heels of the excited servant girl.

When he arrived he found Tom in high fever and delirious. He pronounced it a severe case of typhoid fever, and privately added a doubt that he would recover. He sent to his own house for changes of clothing, prepared to devote himself to the sick man. Matty, too, was unwearied in her work, and, being necessarily much in Tom's room, consequently saw the doctor constantly. He and his patient presented a marked contrast to each other; the latter was captious and peevish to an unheard of degree, and talked incessantly of some unknown being named Kate. On the other hand, Dr. Gibson was so patient and gentle, so strong and helpful, doing so much for Tom, and yet not forgetting one of his accustomed duties, that Matty opened her eyes in admiring astonishment.

One morning, as the doctor prepared a sleeping draught for somebody, and dictated Matty a prescription for somebody else, he said with real solicitude:

"Dr. Gibson, you will certainly kill yourself, if you keep on at this rate, and 'tis my belief that you are overworked, and you ought to take a rest."

"Do I appear to be at death's door?" he inquired, straightening up, and squaring his shoulders as if proud of his proportions. "No, Matty," he continued, solemnly, though with a merry twinkle in the honest eyes, "work, as Mrs. Bowers frequently remarks, is a pannykay." Matty understood him and colored crimson.

At last Tom was pronounced out of danger and now the doctor felt that he must remove himself and his belongings from Mrs. Kellicott's house to his own. Matty, hidden by the honey-suckle vines over the piazza, watched him go and cried a little.

The morning after, Tom and Matty sat on the piazza; he reading, or pretending to read, while she sewed diligently. Neither uttered a word for more than half an hour.

Presently Matty shook out the muslin cap she was making, and laid it on her work box, put her little silver thimble aside, and dropped her hands, one over the other, into her lap. Then she looked up.

Tom was staring straight at her. She colored violently, and so, for that matter, did he.

"Tom," she began "don't be angry. Oh, do forgive me!—" She paused, trying to think how she could tell him softly; but she went on bluntly, "I want to end our engagement."

"So do I," rejoined he, with difficulty repressing a whistle. Then both burst into a hearty laugh.

"You see, Mat," said Tom, when he could speak, "I love some one else."

Matty appeared to be taken quite by surprise at this declaration.

"But I couldn't help it, indeed I couldn't. She is—"

"She is a young lady whose name is Kate, and her eyes are the blackest, and her cheeks the reddest, and she sings 'Under the Stars,' with guitar accompaniment," rattled Matty, all in a breath.

It was Tom's turn to stare. "Where did you find all this out?" he asked.

"My dear little bird, etc. I think I'll go and write to my future cousin," and off she ran, glad to escape the questions which she feared he might propound.

"But you haven't told me—," he called after her.

"And never shall," she returned, whisking into her own room.

In less than an hour she had reconciled her mother to Fate's decree, and written to Miss Kate Spencer, and persuaded Tom to write also, and had done much toward informing the whole village of her altered prospects.

In due time Tom was married, Matty officiating as first bridesmaid.

Matty, after the excitement of Tom's wedding, bethought herself what she should do. There were her summer dresses to be made up, her music scholars to attend to, the sewing circle and the flowers; but these occupied neither all her time nor thoughts. There ought to have been Dr. Gibson, too, she could not help thinking; but that gentleman, instead of falling at her feet, as soon as he heard she was free, paid her no more attention than before. She waited for him in growing wonder and worry, and eternity—two weeks—and then took measures to bring him to his senses.

She employed only recognized and lady-like means, however. She began by flirting a little with different gentlemen.

There was Will Ellis. This young gentleman had offered himself to our heroine on an average four times a year, ever since she was 15. She had invariably refused him, decidedly and emphatically; but they were the best friends in the world. She now told him in so many words, that she would accept all the attention he would offer her during the next week, taking care to remember that this singular declaration proceeded not from any special regard for him, but was made in pursuance of some occult design on her part. Forthwith the pair embarked upon what seemed to be the stormiest flirtation Skinnersville ever saw. In the long morning they drove or rowed together; they dined at Mrs. Kellicott's, and immediately after sallied forth on some other excursion. Both were excellent equestrians and Matty colored in galloping over hill and dale, on one of Will's handsome horses. (Will, by-the-by, was the son of a rich man.) Then they drank an early tea on the verandah, and spent the evening at the piano or in reading. At the hour of 9, Mattie always sent Will home, without a particle of ceremony or regret at his departure. In short, what appeared to Skinnersville as a serious courtship was, in reality, a purely business matter and so understood between the two parties to it.

This state of affairs continued for a week or so, during which time the doctor honored Matty's existence except as she was the daughter of his dear friend Mrs. Kellicott. And all the time the girl was raging inwardly at her quondam suitor.

"Why doesn't he ask me once again?" she queried, mentally; "I am sure he loves me, and any one might see that I love him; but I can't; I suppose I shall be an old maid."

But the doctor was not to blame. A man of the world would have seen through Matty's stratagem, but he did not; he imagined that she was either trying to drown her disappointment at losing Tom, or had really decided to marry the enamored Will.

The truth occurred to Matty at last. She could hardly believe such stupidity existed in the mind of a man, but she determined to try what modest and retiring behavior would do. So she dismissed Will, and became to all outward resemblance, a little nun. Still no advance on the doctor's part. He came and went constantly to the house, however. Matty gave up all hope finally of ever coming to a better understanding with him, when something happened.

Dr. Gibson "dropped in" one morning, when Mrs. Kellicott sat sewing on the pleasant verandah, in the cool, refreshing breeze.

"You mustn't come here," she called, as he tied his horse to the hitching post. "My work requires my undivided attention; besides, you'll step on the ruffles. You may go and help Matty, if you like.

The young woman was making pies in the kitchen. She saw the doctor coming round the corner of the house, gave a hurried glance at the bright bottom of a tin pan she was holding, found herself presentable, and greeted him composedly. She was very glad to see him, she said. Wouldn't he come in?

No, he wouldn't come in, the day was so beautiful. He would just stand on the little brick pavement under the window, and lean over the sill.

So there he stood under the grape vine trellis, with a little of golden sunshine falling over his hair and shoulders. Matty observed that he looked thoroughly unlover-like, and concluded that he didn't intend to propose. She also noticed a rip in his coat and wondered who would mend it for him.

Someway, the talk veered round from the weather to woman's rights.

Matty, on this, spoke up.

She didn't at all believe in the second-hand influence which reached the ballot box through the agency of husbands and brothers. "When I vote," she said, "I want to march to the polls and put in my own vote my ownself."

"What a pretty spectacle you'd make, Matty, with that rolling pin in your hand, and—

"I'm not at all sure that I want to vote," she interrupted. "But I would like to

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 31, 1876

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

As a rule they reflect the will of the people, but not always. Circumstances sometimes occur that lead to the nomination of some new and unexpected man, or to the adoption of a principle at variance with the sound judgment of the masses. The nominations of Polk, Taylor, Harrison and Pierce were the result of circumstances inside of the conventions which nominated them rather than a preference by the people, The Democratic Convention of 1864 nominated the army's favorite, Gen. McClellan, but blundered sadly as to its platform. The New York Convention of 1868 rejected Pendleton, but adopted his financial theory. In 1872 the platform was well enough, but one of the candidates was not a Democrat.

At Pittsburg in 1874, our State Convention was composed of able, earnest men, who made an admirable platform, and named excellent candidates. The result was success.

At Erie a year later, the Convention was mobbish, and led by such political adventurers as Wright and Hughes. The statesmen of the State, if we have any, either kept away, or were powerless to check the gushing oratory of Schuylkill's champion. In Committee, Hughes was defeated, and by a trick secured there the adoption of his soft resolutions, and intolerance prevented the expression of any adverse opinion. Hughes got his candidate and platform, and the Democratic party was defeated.

At that time the COLUMBIAN took the opportunity of censuring the Erie demagogues, and the false principles then enunciated. For this we were taken to task by many of our brethren. But Lancaster has vindicated our position. The demagogues and political adventurers were placed in the rear and their anti democratic principles repudiated. The people have spoken, and so fitly that not even a howl is heard from those hurt.

We go into the canvass unshackled. Our platform is broad, generous, *Democratic*. "By this sign we conquer."

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* although a Republican paper, is not without honesty; as will be seen from the annexed article, concerning the confirmation of Richard H. Dana Jr, nominated by the President as Minister to England.

Mr. Dana's appointment is endorsed by every reputable and decent man in Massachusetts. Both senators from that state, and the delegation in the house, irrespective of party, are urging the confirmation; a memorial has been signed by the presiding officers of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, and nearly all the members, irrespective of party requesting the senate to confirm; President Woolsey, of New Haven, has written a letter to Senator Dawes in favor of Mr. Dana, and says the latter is not guilty of literary piracy; the similarity in his notes and writings to others is not sufficient to warrant unfavorable action by the senate; and it is further stated that letters are pouring into Washington from all sides from distinguished persons throughout the country to senators and members.

This is the state of affairs, in the midst of which the senate committee says the nomination is one not fit to be made. It has now come to be a question between all the honest people of the country and Ben Butler! Can the senate of the United States hesitate a moment under such circumstances?

It may be well to receive with care the testimony of some of the witnesses before the investigating committees at Washington. The evidence given by lobbyists, brokers and others of that kind should be rigidly scrutinized and not finally accepted as conclusive without some corroborating testimony. People who follow pursuits of doubtful purity cannot be regarded without suspicion, and they are none too good to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to blacken the reputation of honorable men. Those who would defraud either the government or their clients would not probably stop at perjury if there was anything to gain by so doing. We are led to these remarks by the charge made by one Lilly, a broker of Washington, who has for some time carried on the business of selling cadetships, that he gave Gen. A. H. Coffroth of this State $600. Gen. Coffroth indignantly denied the charge and since then we have heard nothing of it. In the absence of anything more conclusive than Lilly's word we should hesitate to accept the statement, especially as Gen. Coffroth has always borne a good reputation.

It is very common with Republican papers to blame the Democratic party for having no financial policy and to attribute to that cause the continued business depression of the country. Of course this is the sheerest nonsense; the Democratic party are not responsible for the state of affairs which exists; that is the result of Republican financial tinkering. But in what respect is the Republican party better off? Is there no difference of opinion in that organization as to the proper financial course? There is as much dissension among them as among Democrats. The fact is that the money question is not a political but a personal one, and is not restrained by political views, as a general thing.

According to the Greensburg *Argus*, Hon. Jacob Turney, member of Congress from the Westmoreland district, says that the investigating committee has traced fraud to the steps of the White House, and thinks, before long, the door bell of the Executive mansion will be rung for further explanations. This Centennial year bids fair to be a lively one.

Wright and Randall joined teams at Lancaster, and the slow coaches had to hustle around.—*Huntingdon Journal*.

It would have been a mighty slow coach if Wright had hustled it much. All that was heard of him at Lancaster was when Hon. Stanley Woodward charged him with having obtained his election as delegate by fraud.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has entered upon its forty first year and has been enlarged by an additional column on each page and an addition to the length of the columns. It now has thirty six columns printed from new type. As an advertising medium the *Ledger* is invaluable and its crowded pages show the public's appreciation of the fact.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the California University is called by a San Francisco paper "an act to promote pedestrianism among students."

Since Zack Chandler's accession to office, the Department of the Interior is known as the "Department of Michigan." What an eye for statesmen Grant has.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met at noon on Wednesday last in Harrisburg. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was made temporary chairman, which was a concession to the party outside of the Cameron-Mackey ring. Edward McPherson, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives was chosen permanent chairman. J. Don Cameron, a member of the ruling family, W. R. Leeds, the Pilgrim leader, H. M. Hoyt, of Wilkes-Barre, the present Chairman of the State Committee and R. W. Mackey, ex-State Treasurer and financial manager for the ring were elected delegates-at-large. Russel Errett was to have been one of the delegates-at-large, but his Congressional aspirations probably necessitated his withdrawal. Benjamin H. Brewster and John W. Chalfant were chosen as electors-at-large. The platform of the Lancaster Convention of last year was reaffirmed and Hartranft declared the choice of the Convention for President.

The Radical organs are squirming under the exposures of Republican rottenness and are devising all manner of plans to divert attention from the results of Democratic investigations. The attacks made on the Hon. Hiester Clymer are attributable to this dread of exposure. The *Miltonian* has just discovered a new cause for alarm. It says:

> The present session of Congress, notwithstanding the boasts of the Democrats is not likely to prove a profitable one for the people. It has been in session nearly four months, nothing has been done worth mentioning, except the exposure of a few Democratic thieves, and experienced members predict that an adjournment will not take place before the first of July. The indiscriminate reduction of appropriations will be more than counterbalanced by the expenses necessarily attendant upon a long session and the evils likely to flow from it.

Now that *is* refreshing. Members of Congress get no more salary if they remain in session until July, than if they adjourn in April, but "the expenses necessarily attendant upon a long session" ought to be saved and the thieves (whom the *Miltonian* ingenuously calls Democratic) allowed to go unscathed and robberies pass unchallenged to save "expenses." It's "the evils likely to flow" from a continuance in session that troubles the *Miltonian*. Belknap was one of those "evils" and there are more of them to come yet.

When a Republican is tried before a St. Louis jury and found "not guilty," it is about time that the Democratic press of the country take back some of the malignant expressions which tended to prejudge the case. If General Babcock had been found guilty the opponents of the administration would have devoted columns to the justice of the verdict. How many will have the manhood to devote a single paragraph to the justice of his acquittal?—*Bellefonte Republican*.

If Gen. Babcock's trial had been free from suspicion there would have been many opponents of the administration who would have assented cheerfully to the justice of his acquittal. But there were some points connected with his trial which were of a very dubious character. An investigating committee is now endeavoring to get at the facts relative to a certain letter written by Attorney General Pierrepont, a copy of which found its way into Babcock's possession and was by him given to his attorneys, greatly to his advantage. Such upright Republicans as Bristow have no reason to complain of unfairness on the part of opponents of the administration. They have been praised for their good works and warmly supported in their efforts to administer the affairs of government with honesty and fidelity.

The following is a correct list of Pennsylvania Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, at St. Louis.

AT LARGE.

William A. Wallace, Andrew H. Dill,
Hiester Clymer, Hugh M. North,

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. George McGowan, William M. Reilly.
2. John R. Read, Thomas D. Pearce.
3. Samuel J. Randall, William McMullen.
4. W. V. McGrath, Henry Donahue.
5. John Fullerton, Frederick Gerker.
6. R. E. Monaghan, J. B. Rhodes.
7. George Ross, James B. Gotwald.
8. Amos B. Wanner, Evan Mishler.
9. W. Hayes Grier, J. L. Steinmetz.
10. William Mutchler, Thomas B. Metzgar.
11. David Lowenberg, A. G. Brodhead, Jr.
12. Hendrick B. Wright, James Corbett.*
13. D. E. Nice, W. M. Ramsey.
14. George W. Ryan, George H. Spang.
15. R. A. Packer, W. H. Dimmick.
16. John B. Beck, George D. Jackson.
17. R. L. Johnston, E. L. Kerr.
18. Dr. A. J. Fisher, John A. Magee.
19. F. E. Beltzhoover, Thomas Hoover.
20. A. C. Noyes, Thomas M. Uttley.
21. Charles E. Boyle, Alexander Patton.
22. Anthony F. Keating, W. J. Brennan.
23. Malcolm Hay, Alexander G. Cochrane.
24. William C. Dunlap, Ianthus Bently.
25. Silas M. Clarke, H. N. Lee.
26. John T. Bard, James A. Stranahan.
27. Robert L. Cochran, J. Ross Thompson.

*A contest is spoken of in this district.

Judge Jerry Black's opinion of the Democratic House of Representatives was expressed, according to a Washington correspondent, in the following emphatic terms. He was remonstrating against the commitment of his client, Kilbourne, when one of his Democratic friends said: "But, Judge, we couldn't do differently." "Couldn't do differently!" retorted the Judge contemptuously; "couldn't do differently! All that the Democrats in this House are after is garbage—garbage; and it won't be long before you'll be thrown out as garbage yourselves!"—*Press*.

We don't take any stock in the above story. The Democrats of the House have certainly unearthed a good deal of what is unpleasantly like garbage, but the Judge must know that it is Republican filth and certainly those men who have been instrumental in bringing it to light and showing to the country what corruption exists in the administration ranks, are not likely to be thrown out by the people for so doing. The story smacks of the *Press* office.

The New York Republican Convention was held in Syracuse, March the 22d. The platform adopted was not remarkable for anything except in two of its resolutions. The fourth resolution condemns dishonesty and eulogizes Grant's administration. This it will be observed is a beautiful combination of sentiments and may be fitly characterized as a case where "extremes meet." The fifth resolution praises Conkling and presents him as a candidate for the Presidency. This was adopted by a vote of 250 to 113.

Another gigantic fraud has just been brought to light, this time in the Pension office, at Washington. Henry Von Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions from 1869 to 1871, whilst in office permitted the issuing of 2300 fraudulent land warrants, which brought in market about $400,000. Three claim lawyers were connected with him in the business. It is said that Von Aernam must have received $100,000 as his share. The House Committee on pensions are investigating the matter.

We are promised some extraordinary developments of fraud in the land office at Washington before long. The Chief Clerk was summarily removed a few days ago and the clerks of the office have been notified to hold their tongues severely. All the departments of the National Government seem to be rank with corruption.

The Campaign may be said to have fully opened with the organization of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, who are now installed at their rooms at 1324 F street, Washington. As State and local organizations, and individual democrats all over the country, will have frequent occasion to address the officers, we append, at the request of the Committee, the following information:

ROOMS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
1324 F street, Washington, D, C.

SENATE.

Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Hon. D. V. White, of Maryland; Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virgina; Hon. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Hon. C. W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Hon. A. S. Hewitt, of New York; Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Hon. M. Sayler, of Ohio.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, Mr. James E. Harvey, and Mr. Charles Mason.

The Democratic organization in all the States and Territories are requested to send the names of their Committees, immediately, to the Congressional Committee.

Applications for documents, speeches, and other political matter, and all communications relating to the business of the Committee, should be addressed to the Secretary, Hon. James E. Harvey, 1324 F street Washington City.

HIESTER CLYMER, *Chairman*.
W. H. BARNUM, *Treasurer*.
JAMES E. HARVEY, *Secretary*.

Gen. Sherman gives as one of his reasons for leaving Washington that he had to entertain there to such an extent as to make it impossible for him to live on his salary. But why should Sherman, or any other man in Washington, get up costly entertainments which he cannot afford, to people whom he does not desire in his house? His official position in the army does not require him to entertain members of Congress, or Cabinet ministers, or members of the diplomatic corps, or anybody else. It would be better for him, instead of making a display of extravagance, as an army officer, to set an example of Spartan simplicity. Marshal Von Moltke, the great soldier at the head of the German army, lives in a very plain style, and would never think of getting up such banquets, balls, or revels as are common in Washington. The fact is that a great many people at the capital have been running crazy over this business of entertainment and fashionable display. They try to outdo each other in extravagance and flashness. They must get money somehow to keep up their rivalries; and as salaries could not very well be fixed at a figure high enough to meet all demands, some of them resort to crooked ways of raising it. Grant is largely responsible for this state of things through his mercenary devotion to the worship of shoddy and wealth. If Gen. Sherman should now take his headquarters back to Washington, he can do credit to himself, as a man and a soldier, by ceasing to encourage or patronize the ostentation of pretenders, and by refraining from entertainments which he cannot afford, with his large salary.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A Washington county, Pennsylvania, newspaper states that a new construction has been given to the state usury laws, by the president judge of that county. The matter is stated as follows: "In the Jonathan West usury cases before our county courts, his honor, Judge Acheson, last week decided that where the payment was not voluntary—that is, made by constraint of of execution—the debtor can protect himself by application to the court to stay the execution, and deduct excess of interest But if he fails to do this, and pays the money, he cannot recover. This on the broad ground that there must be a stopping point to litigation somewhere. The motion to obtain judgment for excess of interest was therefore overruled." It would be interesting to have a more exhaustive report of the process of reasoning and the grounds of law by which the learned judge arrives at the conclusion stated above, that under the state law a voluntary payment of usurious interest precludes action for recovery. If this is so, it is of great importance that bankers and business men should know it.

It would also be an interesting subject of inquiry whether the "broad ground" on which this decision is reached, would not apply equally in arresting the operation of the usury provisions of the national banking act.—*Gazette & Bulletin*.

The democrats of Pennsylvania return to the democratic doctrine of sound currency and say the right word at the right time. There is no doubtful sound about their declaration for an honest payment of the debt of the nation and the sound preservation of the public faith. The Sherman sham is denounced and its repeal demanded, in order that a practical measure which will perform more effectually if it promises less loudly, may be substituted for it. Gold and silver the only true basis of currency, and such legislation as will most surely and speedily bring about resumption—these are the colors that the democrats of Pennsylvania nail to the mast-head in lieu of the false colors they borrowed last year from the republicans and fought underso disastrously.—*N. Y. World*.

A few years since the Iowa Legislature dispensed with hanging for murder. Since then a great many Iowa trees have been adorned by Judge Lynch's victims, and now the folks over there are suggesting a return to the old method of punishment, in order that the few trees they have may receive protection. They do not object so much to a reduction of the population by mob law as they do to the breaking of limbs from their trees.

The Supreme Court of the United States delivered an opinion on Monday in the Kentucky Election case, deciding that the act of Congress under which certain whites were indicted for interfering with the exercise of the suffrage of colored voters is unconstitutional and void. The court also delivered an opinion in the Grant Parish cases from Louisiana, affirming the unconstitutionality of the Enforcement act.

The New York *Tribune* justly compliments the chairman of the Democratic State central committee by saying: "The choice of Captain McClelland, of Pittsburg, as chairman of the State central committee, was a fortunate one. He is a young and energetic man, who has served a term in Congress, and who adds to an irreproachable record all the qualifications that count in conducting an active political canvass."

The industry of the investigating committees at Washington is bringing to light frauds committed years ago. The Democrats seem determined that the Republican crows shall bring back not only last year's stolen corn but also that of two or three years back.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1876.
Special Correspondence.

A majority of the committee on Indian affairs has reported in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau from that sink of iniquity the Indian department to the War department. As Belknap is out this is a good move, for the new Secretary of War, Judge Taft is known to be an honest man. It is hardly to be hoped that the change will be made, as under the present arrangement the recommendations for Indian agents are divided among various religious denominations and they will bring all the influence to bear that is possible to prevent the transfer of their patronage. It is a remarkable fact that since the appointment of indian agents, in the present way there has been more rascality in the transactions with the indians than ever before. Either these religious agents are very child-like and easily imposed upon or they "go snooks" with the other thieves in plundering both the government and the indians.

The Belknap articles of impeachment are not yet prepared, nor have the managers of the House yet been elected, both will be done this week and it is presumable the trial will commence next week. Sufficient evidence has been secured to render his conviction certain, though as yet it is uncertain whether the Senate will try the case upon its merits, as Belknap's attorneys will claim that his resignation deprives the Senate of the right to try. This was evidently Grant's idea when he so hastily accepted the resignation of his corrupt Secretary. It has been proven before the committee on War expenditures that Orville Grant sold several Post-traderships and the disgusting spectacle is exhibited, of the President of the United States allowing his brother to peddle out the official patronage.

Secretary Bristow even, the man whom every one thought had "the clean hands and pure heart" of which all the members of the administration were known to be lacking, has been smirched in a mule transaction. The case was before the court of claims when Bristow was assistant Attorney General in 1872 and was barred by the statute of limitations, but Secretary Belknap directed that this plea should not be made, subsequently the right to appeal was waived and Bristow having resigned became an attorney for the plaintiff. All of which taken together does not look well.

The most disgraceful of all Belknap's transactions yet brought to light is the steal made in putting head-stones to the graves of the dead soldiers. Even in this work the government was robbed of several hundred thousand dollars and it has been proven that the favored contractor had been assured that he would not be required to abide by the specifications. How much he paid for this assurance and who received the money has not yet been discovered.

The House will hereafter meet three nights of each week to discuss the appropriation bills. A determined effort is being made by the Republican members of the House to defeat the economies proposed by the committee. And the Republicans of the Senate have declared they will not agree to the bills as reported. Their committee has taken the deplomatic and consular bill passed by the House and restored all the officers cut off by the House bill, and have placed the salaries at the old figures. The indications are that there will be a protracted struggle on these bills, that may carry the session well over into the summer. Jay Gould and his party having discovered that they were beaten and that the Texas and Pacific bill would certainly pass, quietly smuggled a new bill into the Senate committee on Railroads by which they proposed to take the lands granted to the Texas and Pacific and build a road which would be under the control of the Texas central and have its only terminus Galveston. Monday was set for the consideration of this bill in the committee, and Huntington, Gould's Man Friday, came over from New York with a strong lobby to work it up. There are whispers that Senator West of Louisana, who has been a strong friend of the Texas and Pacific favors this new project. It is directly against the interests of the State he represents and recalls the fact that when the question of the manner of opening the mouth of the Mississippi river was under discussion, West was strongly in favor of the Fort St. Philip canal, until a certain time when he suddenly became an advocate of the Jetty Plan. Huntington told a member of Congress that he would spend a million dollars to defeat the Texas and Pacific bill. He may have been using convincing arguments with West.

The Supreme Court has just rendered two most important decisions on the constitutionality of the Force bill or Ku Klux act. One is an appeal from Kentucky in the cases of Hirman Reese and Matthew Foushee who were indicted for refusing to receive and count the vote of a colored man named Wm. Garner. After an exhaustive review of the case the court, all the judges concurring except Mr. Justice Hunt, decided the law was unconstitutional and that Congress had not provided "appropriate legislation on the subject. The other case was from Louisiana where Wm. J. Cruikshank, Wm. D. Irvin and John P. Hadnot were indicted under the Ku Klux act for "banding and conspiring together" to intimidate certain citizens of African descent and thereby to prevent them from voting. Without deciding upon the constitutionality of the law, the prisoners were discharged because of the vaguery of the indictment. But the dicta of the court very plainly indicated that had it been before them properly they would have declared the law unconstitutional.

The Payne caucus bill on finances was brought up Monday and defeated, receiving only 81 votes. As I have said in another letter this bill does not satisfy either the hard money or the greenback men, hence its defeat.

The administration men are openly working for Conkling the most devoted Henchman of Grant. The Democrats should aid them in securing his nomination as it would surely result in the election of the Democratic candidate.

DEM.

Belknap says, and probably with some show of truth, that the initial steps in the Fort Sill post-tradership business were taken by members of his family without his knowledge. If this be so, the case of the President is morally worse than that of the Secretary of war, for the former furnished his brother Orvil with the information necessary to enable him to make money by peddling out post traderships, the President knowing the use his brother was to make of this information. By the by, when the Republicans were engaged in impeaching ANDREW JOHNSON, how they would have rejoiced to find facts in regard to JOHNSON and a member of his family like those brought out before CLYMER's committee concerning the GRANTS.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The *Republican* is issued this week as usual, notwithstanding one editor is attending a Conference and the other the Republican Convention. They are not opposed to uniting "Church and State."

THE STATE CAPITOL.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1876.

As the Legislative work of last week was divested of considerable of its interest by the assembling of the democratic clans at Lancaster, so this week has been bisected by an adjournment on Wednesday (to-morrow) on account of the gathering of republicans in Convention to-morrow.

On Thursday after the return of the democrats, the famous "boom bill" was taken up in the House and forced through a second reading, which action was a defeat of the ringsters and decidedly one of the best pieces of work acomplished by the House during the present session. Philadelphia's statesmen are very sore at the result; they vow vengeance and retaliation may be looked for in some quarter or other.

Quite a stir was occasioned last night amongst the friends of the Centennial by the intelligence transmitted from the Senate, that the bill appropriating $40,000 to erect a State Centennial building had been defeated in that body. The bill was called up prematurely by Senator Anderson of Crawford and considerably more opposition to it than was expected being developed it fell, to the chagrin of its friends and we might add somewhat to the astonishment of its enemies who scarcely expected such a result,—their object being not to play the unpatriotic part of opposing the bill *in toto*, but to modify its provisions as to the amount to be appropriated and the manner of expenditure. This morning in a full senate the vote negativing the bill was reconsidered and it passed third reading with an amendment attached providing that a joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature should act with the State board of Centennial commissioners in the expenditure of the amount appropriated by the bill. The House today concurred in this amendment, and the bill has become a law unless the Gubernatorial signature is withheld, which action, it is not likely an aspirant for Presidential honors in the centennial year will be guilty of. Another Centennial bill has also passed into the hands of the Governor namely, the one appropriating $15,000 for a proper educational display at the Centennial. No better appropriation than the last-mentioned could have been made.

As the session waxes long, the croakers on either hand are heard anon, and more than croakers are now beginning to inquire why it is that the session is so prolonged. This is a question which the "gabblers" might with greatest propriety answer but lo, they are the most anxious inquirers as to the cause of the prolonged session. Action upon the general appropriation is generally supposed to be indicative of the approach of the close, and the final passage of that bill is a sure forerunner of final adjournment. As a ray of hope to your readers that the present session will close sometime before the summer's over I will mention the fact that the general appropriation bill was called up in the House to-day, but alas, after the reading of its first section, it was laid over to be considered at a future date.

A bill introduced some time ago in the House at the instance of the medical fraternity of the state, after surviving many sturdy blows, to-day succumbed to the pressure of opposition and has gone to find a resting place with many another ill-fated companion. This bill had it become a law would have allowed the surgical fraternity to take possession of the bodies of deceased convicts and others, when unclaimed, and chop the same up, in the interests of science.

Delegates to the Republican Convention are arriving from every direction to-night, in the midst of a terrific rain-storm. As your readers will be fully cognizant of all the work of to-morrow's convention, before this communication is placed before them, I will abstain from prognostications or comments.

B.

A London letter, written since Schenck took his hasty and unceremonious departure, speaks of that event as "a shameful flight out of England and a gross discourtesy to the Queen." It was then believed in London that Schenck made his escape under false pretenses, which was true enough though the real facts are worse than the English seem to have suspected. The writer of the letter referred to speak sof a prevalent suspicion that Schenck's resignation had already been accepted when he quitted the country under pretense that he was only to be absent temporarily on leave. They are ready enough to believe anything bad of Schenck over there, but it has not occurred to them, evidently, that the President of the great American Republic could make himself a partner in Schenck's disgrace by granting him a leave of absence after demanding his resignation, and then delaying to accept the latter until the fleeing minister could escape a waiting constable and get beyond the jurisdiction of British courts. The correspondent seems to think it inconceivable that, knowing long before the resignation to be on its way, the President had not accepted it by Saturday, March 4, when Schenck sailed, nor even by the next afternoon, when the Abyssinia, with the fugitive from British justice on board, lay two hours at Queenstown. He cannot believe that the acceptance was delayed till Monday morning when a successor was nominated to the Senate. Yet Grant was equal to that very piece of strategy, notwithstanding the fact that when he asked Schenck to resign he intimated his intention to appoint a successor without waiting to receive and accept the resignation, telling Schenck to word the latter so as to take effect when his successor entered upon the duties of the post. If the English were scandalized over Schenck's precipitate flight, what will they say when they learn from the correspondence sent to the House by Fish that the President facilitated that flight?—*Times*.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phthisic, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favorite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed, gained an immediate and enviable reputation, which to this day it has fully sustained. From the gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad, there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compound of the various ingredients of which the BALSAM is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based, will always be maintained.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston.

The New York *Sun* thinks that Grant might consistently support Bristow, the only reformer in the Cabinet, and says, dryly, "To be sure it might not do Mr. Bristow any good; but it would be a great benefit to the reputation of the President."

Items.

—The heavy freshets of Saturday in New England caused considerable damage to property in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

—The well-known hymn, "Rock of Ages," was written 100 years ago this month, in March, 1776. Its author was Augustus Montague Toplady.

—By the fall of a roof in the chamber of the Pine Brook coal shaft, near Scranton, on Saturday, two men, named Kelley and Kilcullin, were instantly killed.

—A block of silver, highly polished, 3 feet in length, 12 inches in diameter, worth $64,000 in gold, and said to weigh 4,200 pounds, has been sent from the City of Mexico for exhibition, as one of the products of that country.

—Adler & Furst, distillers, of St. Joseph, have been found guilty of violating the revenue laws. Their minimum penalty is fifty-five years' imprisonment and $27,500 fine.

—An evening paper at Manchester, N. H., publishes the statement that J. Q. A. Sargent, of that place, paid Secretary Belknap twelve thousand dollars for a contract to furnish heating apparatus in the government buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

—Mr. Rysdyk's famous stallion, Hambletonian, died at Chester on Sunday night, aged about 28 years. He was the sire of the most noted and valuable trotting stock in the country.

Nathaniel McKay, the Contractor, who was charged in the Philadelphia *Times* with being implicated in certain frauds at the Navy Yard, has brought a libel suit against Col. McClure, editor, and Frank M. Laughlin the publisher of that paper.

—The town of Bloomington, Ill., is in danger of being overcrowded by tax-burdened citizens, as soon as it becomes generally known that the assets of that town amount to $200,000 more than its liabilities, and the taxes are beautifully small.

—If the centennial exhibition costs $7,500,000, the amount claimed to complete it, in order simply to realize this sum it will be necessary for 15,000,000 people to visit it at once, at the price of admission, 50 cents; and as the time is confined to 158 days (from May 10 to November 10, deducting Sundays, on which it will be closed), it will require the daily attendance of over 94,900 people.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF EDWARD LEWIS, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Edward Lewis, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia County deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Peacock of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
WM. PEACOCK,
Mar.31,'76-6t. Administrator.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Dildine, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. Widow of John Snyder, late of Locust township deceased.
3. Widow of Morris Pursel, late of Madison township, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob Shearman, late of Beaver township, deceased.
5. Widow of Michael Beagle, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
6. Widow of Samuel Creasy, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
7. Widow of Evan Wellver, late of Montour township, deceased.
8. Widow of Samuel K. Albertson, late of Benton township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar 30, 1876. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The final account of Lydia Reichard, Guardian of Mary L. Reichard, minor child of John Reichard, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of E. B. Brown, surviving executor of Jacob Yohe, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Ann Beers, Executrix of Jesse Beers, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
4. The account of George W. Reifsnyder, George L. Kostenbauder and Elizabeth Kostenbauder, Administrators of Samuel Kostenbauder, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of Eleanor A. Even, Administratrix of Joseph Even, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
6. The account of Henry Litweiler, Executor of Catharine Litweiler, late of Locust township, deceased.
7. The account of Conrad Kreamer, Administrator of Catharine Kreamer, late of Madison township, deceased.
8. The account of Franklin Rarig, Guardian of the person and estate of Lucy Rarig, minor child of Hannah Bedwig, late of Locust township, deceased.
9. The first and final account of Josiah Coleman and Charles Coleman, Executors of Joseph Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
10. The account of Henry Litweiler, Executor of Peter Litweiler, late of Locust township, deceased.
11. The account of Lewis Yetter, Administrator of Jonathan F. Bishel, late of Montour township, deceased.
12. The supplemental and final account of Joseph Gilbert, Administrator of Elizabeth Kistler, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
13. The account of H. J. Dieterich, Guardian of Robert D. Kisner, minor heir of Henry Dieterich, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
14. The account of Samuel Neyhard, Administrator of Thomas Fry, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
15. The first account of George W. Correll and William H. Weaver, Executors of George Weaver, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
16. The first and final account of Perry D. Black, Guardian of the estate of Sarah Keller, minor child of George Keller, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
17. The first and final account of Charles A. Souder, acting Administrator of William F. Souder, late of Scott township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of John K. Girton, Guardian of Charles M. and David K. Girton, minor heirs of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, deceased.
19. The account of Daniel Rambach, Administrator of William Berlin, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
20. The final account of C. G. Jackson, Guardian of Mary A. Van Houten, minor heir of A. B. Pearse, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
21. The account of Samuel Yetter, Guardian of the person and estate of Lewis Yetter, a minor child of Daniel Yetter, late of Main township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar 30, 1876. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG FOR THE YEAR 1875

ENDING WITH MARCH, 1876.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Am't uncollected on duplicate of 1873 at last annual statement	$6 04	$94 11	
Less exonerations allowed January 5, 1876	30 61	42 65	
and balance yet uncollected			$51 46
" Market street contributions collected by E. B Bidleman	$78 01		
Less cash in hands of collector	35 00	43 00	
" Market street contributions collected by attorney	67 65		
Less expense of collection, 5 per cent	3 38	64 27	
			107 27
" uncollected on duplicate of 1874 at last annual statement		487 59	
Less exonerations of March 8, 1876	110 06		
and balance uncollected	80 29	190 35	
			297 94
" Centre street contributions collected by M. Wynkoop		302 00	
Less 5 per cent. of amount collected in 1874 and 1875	25 07		
and amount paid Treasurer in 1874 in excess of amount collected	2 50	27 57	
			274 43
" Tax assessed for 1875		7,657 93	
Less exonerations of March 8, 1876	68 89		
and balance uncollected	155 71	224 10	
			7,433 83
" Collected on book account by E. B. Bidleman	18 05	27 51	
" " " " " M. Wynkoop	2 99		
Less expense of collection for amount of 1874 and 1875		20 15	
			35 15
" Collected on book account by M. C. Woodward	15 70		
Less expense of collection	78	14 92	
			77 88
" Second street contributions collected by Treasurer		976 00	
" " " " Attorney	1,085 00		
Less expense of collection	54 25	1,030 75	
			2,006 75
" Fourth street contributions collected by Treasurer		30 00	
" " " " Attorney	60 00		
Less expense of collection	2 10	57 90	
			87 90
" Penalty for violation of ordinances, collected by Attorney			15 00
" Fines and licenses collected by President of Council			44 07
Total cash received by Treasurer			$10,594 56

EXPENDITURES.

Paid on road account, to wit:		
Labor and rough stone	$2,39 79	
Flagstone, O. A. Jacoby	24 40	
Street Commissioner, E. C. Barton	372 95	
		$2,771 14
" Street engineering, Samuel Neyhard		59 51
" High Constable, M. C. Woodward		150 00
" Chief of Police, M. C. Woodward		73 50
" Assistant Policemen		39 00
" Rent of pound, B. Stohner		15 00
" Viewers and witnesses on Second street opening		287 63
" " Iron street opening		19 25
" " Centre street opening		8 50
" Rent of fire engine house, I. S. Kuhn		50 00
" Keys for lock-up, J. Sharpless & Son		2 50
" Gas for street lamps from May, 1875, to February, 1876, inclusive, Bloomsburg Gas Company		763 88
" Erection of street lamps, in excess of bond No. 74, to Bloomsburg Gas Company		125 21
" Lamp posts, in excess of bond No 13, to J. Sharpless & Son		9 00
" Copy of assessm't, & preparing tax roll for '75, W. Wirt		20 00
" Secretary, W. Wirt		150 00
" Preparing books of entry for bonds and tax account, under legislation of 1874, W. Wirt		50 00
" Auditors for 1874		15 00
" Rent of council room for 1875		40 00
" Jesse Coleman, release from him, in full		40 40
" Expenses of opposing road leading from near Creveling's, Scott township		17 22
" Oaths of town officers, J. J. Brower, Esq		4 50
" C. G. Barkley, town solicitor and in the trial of causes		788 25
" John G. Freeze, Esq., services in the trial of causes		500 00
" Charles Forster, damage to wagon		3 00
" Jos. E. Barkley, town order

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.34 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.56 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Sheriff Grover is quite sick and confined to the house.

A fourteen year old girl in Sullivan weighs 185 pounds.

Isaiah Yeager has leased his hotel at Slabtown to Wellington Yeager.

The tramp travel is slacking up a trifle. The nightly average in the lock-up is only three or four.

One of our druggists is singing, "Oh where oh wkere ish mine little dog gone?" Can any body tell him?

It's a matter of no particular moment, but did any body ever hear of an organ grinder being killed on the railroad?

The Danville *Record* printed last week an additional list of thirty-two Montour county soldiers who served in the late war.

The Erie *Observer* remarks that "Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia, heads the editorial ticket." Better write to Menamin about that.

A very dangerous counterfeit five dollar bill on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., is in circulation. Look out for them.

Bloomsburg was certainly not neglected at Lancaster, having obtained a Presidential elector and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

The *Independent Weekly* has removed its office to Benton. The editor says "this change will be decidedly to our own interests in more ways than one." Good reason enough.

Coal mining in the Wyoming Valley region was resumed last Monday. This will give employment to thousands of miners, and will make the money market thereabouts a trifle easier.

Maple sugar season is at hand but there have been too few sunshiny days of late for the profitable tapping of trees. After the first of April we shall probably see fresh sugar in market.

For many years wolves have been almost entire strangers in Pennsylvania, but during the past winter sheep in great numbers have been killed by these beasts in Clearfield county.

A flock of wild geese has been feeding on the grain fields along the river, every night for nearly two weeks past. Cannot some of our sporting men bag one or two of these big birds?

Rev. John Hewitt on Sunday last held services for the last time as rector of St. Paul's Church, but announced that, at the request of the vestry, he would officiate on Easter Sunday.

The Dupont Powder Company, at Wapwallopen, has suspended work for the present. We trust this will not cause the powder keg manufactory of Judge Monroe, at Rupert, to suspend operations.

The Titusville *Courier* published last week, a list of *ninety-one* sheriff's sales. Business must be slack in that region, but where does any one find money to buy the farms offered for sale—that's the mystery.

We rejoice to see that Miller, the genial clerk of the Exchange Hotel, has returned to his post after a short vacation. He looks well, of course, because "handsome is as handsome does," and he always does that.

Eight feet of snow fell in Sullivan county last winter and only fourteen inches this season. Shouldn't be surprised if they had fresh vegetables up there this summer, but it will crowd the Autumn somewhat.

Market, Third and Centre Streets are in an exceedingly muddy condition and the opinion is becoming general that the only way in which these thoroughfares can be kept in good order is to pave them with stone.

One of the queer things of life is to hear people who cannot write two consecutive lines correctly, discoursing upon the merits and demerits of newspapers, and telling how they could improve them if they only had the chance.

A man with a trained bear was in town, one afternoon last week' and the unfortunate animal performed such tricks as he had been taught. Our sympathies are always with the bears—they look so utterly woebegone and wretched.

The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was sold at public auction last week, and was purchased by John K. Valentine for $161,000. A protest was read before the sale declaring it illegal on the ground of insufficient publication.

Mr. E. Bennett, Professor of Penmanship proposes organizing a class in this place. He will meet those interested in the art this evening in the rooms over Brown Scott's Confectionery. Mr. Bennett comes among us highly recommended.

A lot of bound blank notes suitable for administrators, or executors and also for vendues, Also orders for School and Poor Districts, just printed, Blank petitions and bonds, for tavern and eating-house licenses, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

A new twenty cent silver coin bearing on one side the words "United States of America—Twenty Cents," and on the other the Goddess of Liberty and 1875, is out fresh from the mint. It is a little larger than the five cent nickle, but of about the same thickness.

Lewis Weiss, a hotel keeper of Beach Haven, was struck by a passing train on the L. & B. R. R. near Berwick, on Monday afternoon last, and received injuries so severe as to cause his death a few hours afterwards. Mr. Weiss had leased the hotel property in Rohrsburg, formerly kept by Mr. Kline, and expected to take possession at an early day.

All persons intending to apply at May term of Columbia County Court for Eating-house, Hotel or Liquor-store licenses are required to fill their petition's with the clerk on or before the twelfth day of April next, as after that time will be too late. Blank petitions and bonds prepared under the new license law, can be had at the "COLUMBIAN Printing Office" Bloomsburg.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Clerk Q. S.

Mrs. A. J. Colley and her son Alexander Colley, were brought here and lodged in jail, on Saturday, charged with setting fire to the barn of Kimble & Thomas, on West Creek, near Benton. The barn was entirely destroyed with its contents, consisting of hay, grain, harness &c. and also five head of horses and a cow. The fire occurred on Friday night last and was discovered at midnight. The loss is estimated at $1200 on which we understand there is an insurance of $600.

Jesse Hicks has purchased the clothing business of M. C. Brittain and removed to the store of H. C. Hartman. He will go to the city soon for new goods.

The Opera House block in Scranton was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 23. The loss is stated to be nearly $150,000; insurance $75,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, for whose arrest $5000 reward is offered.

Mr. Emanuel Savage, of Jackson township, while engaged in felling trees on Friday last, met with a painful and serious accident, in which he had his leg broken in two places just below the knee-joint.—*Benton (or Orangeville) Weekly.*

Chief of Police Woodward reports that during the period extending from the middle of November to this date he has had more than *four hundred* tramps in the lock-up. This is a startling statement, and will doubtless surprise most of the citizens of Bloomsburg.

There was an annular eclipse of the sun last Saturday, which would have been visible at a late hour in the afternoon, had the weather been favorable. But it wasn't—on the contrary, very much the reverse. The rain fell heavily and the clouds were dense enough to have hidden a total eclipse.

What is this ground-hog business, any way? If, as we understand it, the animal went home about the second of last February with the remark that "cold weather won't be played out yet for six weeks," then we imagine that he knew what he was talking about, and should not be reviled.

Cyrus Driesbach, of Lewisburg, had a dog and John H. Beale shot him. Mr. Beale was sued and judgment awarded against him for $60. If we lived in Lewisburg, we should raise dogs of particularly irritating dispositions and trust to loss of temper on the part of the citizens, for a comfortable income.

"The Centre Select School," under the auspices, of Centre Grange, No. 26, closed on the 23d inst. with appropriate exercises. Many visitors were present. The B. L. Society met the same day to nominate officers for the next term. The society was organized January 5th, and now has 53 members.

The saddest occurrence at Lancaster was J. J. Auten, and Mart. Withington, of Northumberland, eating three saucers, each, of "smear case," at the Cooper House, under the impression that it was ice cream.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Can it be? Mr. Auten has the floor and will probably rise for a personal explanation.

One of the Editors of the Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN has advertised for a bull-dog and a second hand howitzer, in anticipation of another Fishing creek rebellion.—*Plymouth Index.*

If he gets them he will have more munitions of war than a whole army division could find in the County in 1864.

Out of nine hundred and ninety-one prosecutions brought in Schuylkill county courts, since January, 1872, six hundred and thirty-two were for assault and battery, two hundred and eighty-four were for surety of the peace, ten for riot, and twenty-three for murder.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

Mr. W. P. Jones, the enterprising merchant of Catawissa, will remove his fine stock of goods to East Nanticoke, on the first of April. Mr. Jones is a live business man, and we regret that he is going to leave this county. The people of Nanticoke will find in him a reliable merchant, and good citizen. Success attend him.

The Senate at Harrisburg has passed a bill making the tenth of May—the opening day of the Centennial—a legal holiday. This legal holiday business is slightly overdone. It would be a good plan to have a standing committee on legal holidays, with instructions to not let the number run up to more than four in a week.—*Venango Spectator.*

The following officers of the Columbia County Bank were elected on Saturday last. Directors, W. S. Conner, G. W. Creveling, Thos. Creveling Jr., C. Bittenbender, Samuel J. Conner, Samuel Knorr, and C. W. Miller. President, W. S. Conner, Cashier J. V. Logan. The Bank will be open for business on April 1st in Gilmore's new building.

The following officers were elected on the evening of the 25th inst., in Van Camp Lodge I. O. of O. F. for the ensuing term.

N. G.—David Winner.
V. G.—J. S. Phillips.
P. S.—C. F. Knapp.
A. S.—Peter E. Knapp.
Treas.—M. W. Nuss.

The Scranton *Republican* says that Asa Packer told a prominent citizen of that city the other day that since the project of a Lehigh Valley branch road from Pittston to Scranton had been so favorably discussed, he had made up his mind to build it if he was forced to do it alone. If a man has pluck and twenty millions, or so, he can do most anything in this sinful world.

The storm of Monday of last week did much damage in Wilkes-Barre. Signs were blown down, roofs torn off and glass broken. Messrs. Cathcart & Clark, our former townsmen, were so unfortunate as to have one of the large plates of glass in the front of their store broken by the force of the gale. Bloomsburg did not suffer materially, though the storm was a severe one.

The barn of Mr. John Gibson, situated in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, together with eight horses and a lot of grain were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. In endeavoring to rescue the horses Mr. Gibson was badly burned about the face and neck and barely escaped with his life. The loss is estimated at $15,000, supposed to be partially insured. The light of the burning barn was plainly seen at Milton.—*Miltonian.*

If your next door neighbor has a little patch of ground which he intends to convert into a garden this spring, it is your duty, as a free born American citizen, to purchase ten or a dozen chickens and let them run at large after he gets all his seeds in. Nothing leans so much excitement and healthful exercise to garden making as driving out your neighbor's chickens. If it is inconvenient to keep chickens, a young and lively dog, with an earnest desire for acquiring information will answer the same purpose.

The jury to assess the damages for straightening the Pennsylvania railroad between Cain station and Coatsville, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, has found the sum of $25,226,60, which is thought to be enormous. The railroad company have no appeal, they having agreed to abide by the decision of the jury.

Some of those jurors must have come originally, from Sullivan county, where they don't like railroads.

The editor of the Danville *Intelligencer* answers our article of two weeks ago on the subject of the Episcopal church and the common schools, by a flat denial that he ever charged the church with opposition to the school system, and then devotes a half column of illogical argument, based mostly on misrepresentations of our article, to prove that he *did* make such a charge and that it is true. The "scribe" of the COLUMBIAN feels it a *privilege* at all times to defend the Episcopal Church, from false charges made against it by the ignorant, or malicious, but he does not deem it a *necessity* to defend it against anything that the *Intelligencer* may say.

Twenty-five collieries operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company resumed work on Monday.

A Centralia correspondent writes us that on Saturday night last a miner named Michael Meiuaghan was killed at the Continental Colliery. The body was not recovered until the following morning. He leaves a wife and two children.

Orders have been received at Centralia to resume mining operations, and it is hoped all the idle men will soon have employment.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The opening of the New Normal Hall will take place on Wednesday, April 26th, at ten o'clock a. m.

Addresses will be delivered by ex-Governor James Pollock, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and others.

The citizens of Bloomsburg and all friends of education are cordially invited to be present.

The spring term will open on Thursday, April 27th, and continue twelve weeks.

An exchange commenting on the weather during the past winter, says:

"That mild winters are unhealthy, the past decidedly demonstrates. Although we have had an unusual number of clear bright days, and comparatively but little foggy, moist weather, diseases of the throat and lungs, and fevers never were so prevalent. So far, during March, the mortality list is unusually large. Pneumonia, particularly, during the past three months, has been more general and fatal than ever known before."

The following bill has passed finally in both branches of the State Legislature:

Be it enacted, &c., That any person within this Commonwealth who shall playfully or wantonly point or discharge a gun, pistol or other fire-arm at any other person shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The Hughesville *Enterprise* is waging a fierce war against the county commissioners of Lycoming county, whom it accuses of reckless extravagance. The last number of the paper contains a wood-cut representing the commissioners and their clerk busily engaged in doing nothing, whilst from the figures we gain the information that the commissioners get in the neighborhood of $800 a year each, and the clerk is set down at $1200. These sums are rather large, even for a big county.

It is understood that the bonds belonging to various parties, stolen from the First National Bank some months ago, have been returned at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The bonds and securities amount to near a hundred thousand dollars.—*Patton Gazette.*

Bank robbing is a profitable business, after all. If the thieves cannot keep all they steal, they can generally compromise with the bank officers, as in the above case, and make a handsome profit for a few hours' work.

The bill providing for the erection of watering troughs along the public highways has become a law, but it does not apply to counties having less than 45,000 inhabitants. It would puzzle anybody but a State legislator to tell why this limitation is made. If these troughs are useful in large counties, why not in smaller ones, and if not deemed necessary in sparsely settled counties, why was the limit fixed at so high a number of inhabitants as 45,000. We give it up.

The editors of the Bloomsburg *Columbian* and the *Montour American* have formed themselves into a mutual admiration society. They evidently want to be noticed, and have arranged to do it themselves, if nobody else will.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

How envious you fellows are. Don't any body say a good word for the *Sentinel?* Then we will. It's a beautifully printed, sprightly, well edited paper and a credit to the town and county. There! "Coals of fire," etc.—you know.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, by some blunder, gives the name of one of the Delegates from this Eleventh Congressional District as "David Lowry." It should be "David Lowenberg." The Philadelphia *Times* prints the name correctly, but we notice that some of our exchanges have adopted the *Patriot's* mistake. Mr. David Lowry of Lehigh county, was a delegate to the State Convention but does not go to St. Louis as a delegate.

According to the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, McCandless, thirteen counties in this State have no debt, viz: Adams, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Fulton, Green, Huntingdon, Snyder, Warren and Wayne. The aggregate debt of the other counties of the State is $67,492.54, Philadelphia monopolizing $60,660.40 of this "blessing." In addition Philadelphia has a floating debt of some ten millions. If a municipal debt is a municipal blessing that city is the most highly favored one in the land.

There is great excitement in Adams township, Cambria county, over the report that the Stineman family have been left by relatives in Germany a fortune of nine millions of dollars.

It is long since we have heard of one of those large foreign fortunes, and it looks like old times to read the above statement. The reckless manner in which wealth is handled abroad is well known, and nothing seems to be more common than for fortunes running into millions to be found ownerless. To be sure, nobody on this side of the water ever gets any, and this is really the only drawback. If we could only know of some body getting a million or so it would be a great relief. It would also stiffen up our confidence in the management of wealth in the old country.

Mr. George Washington Childs A. M. has been credited with some of the most elaborate and curious obituary poetry known to the present day. Some of the examples given have of course been purely imaginary although, in a humorous way, very much like some of the verses to be found in his paper. The following is genuine and was taken from the *Public Ledger* of March 28th where it was published under the head of "Deaths." We rather fancy it will be considered difficult to surpass this little effort.

Fold away those little dresses
That our Georgie used to wear,
He will need them on earth never.,
He has climbed the golden stair.
Our first in heaven.
Gone to meet his grandmother.

The follo wing are the appointments made by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, for places within this county.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

N. S. Buckingham, presiding elder, Bloomsburg postoffice.
Iola—J. Lloyd.
Buckhorn—J. Horning.
Bloomsburg—J. S. M'Murray.
Espy and Light Street—A. Brittain.
Orangeville—H. S. Mendenhall.
Benton—C. L. Benscoter, R. Loveland.
Berwick—J. H. McGarrh.
Mifflinville—F. Gearhart.
Catawissa—S. W. Sears.
Centralia—G. M. Larned.

Messrs. J. Lorish and J. F. Stoker, Columbia county men, propose opening their brick dwelling house, No. 3735 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the reception of boarders during the Centennial Exhibition. The house is within easy distance of the Exhibition grounds, and the horse cars pass the door every few minutes. Those who wish to secure board and avoid the large prices charged by the hotels had better write to Messrs. Lorish and Stoker and make arrangements. Heavy baggage will be taken to the house by the proprietors if visitors will hand them the R. R. checks.
March 31—tf.

—A daring attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of Chambersburg, Penna., on Friday night last. A man calling himself Major Rollins, of New Orleans, of gentlemanly appearance and reputed wealth, who had been boarding at a leading hotel in Chambersburg for nearly a year, made the acquaintance of many of the principal citizens of the town, among them the cashier of the bank, G. R. Messersmith. On Friday evening, Rollins called on Messersmith with another man, named Johnson who, he said, wished to place a package of $30,000 in the bank. All three went to the bank, and the cashier while opening the safe was gagged and bound by the ruffians. He managed to give the alarm, and Rollins was captured, but Johnson escaped.

The huge, drastic, griping sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellet or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little Pellets as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

DR. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., says: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.35
Eggs	.16
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.13
Lard per pound	.15
Hay per ton	$9.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.00 " "

Marriages.

CREASY—WEAVER.—At the Lutheran Parsonage in Catawissa, on the 23d, inst., by Rev. Wm. G. Laitzle Mr. Wm. T. Creasy, to Miss Sarah J. Weaver, both of Catawissa Township.

FISHER—HENRY.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Wm. Fisher, to Miss Lucy A. Henry, both of Main Township.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75—1y Proprietor.

Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial removes deposits of *Gravel, Calculi, Acids, retention, of Urine, Great Purifier of the Bladder and Kidneys.* C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec. 17,'75—1y.

Rupture cured in from 20 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 324 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Triumph Rupture-Cure. March 24, 76-1y

HAAS' EXPECTORANT—The great Remedy for coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Diseases of the throat and lungs. Will Cure, and oftenwhen the case apparently hopeless. We do not mean to say, that when the Lungs are destroyed any medicine can create them anew. But we do say, that if a person has a Violent Cough, Night Sweats, Creeping Chills, is confined to bed a cure may be effected.

J. B. Daniel & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have used Haas' Expectorant in my family for 20 years, and have the experience of knowing its great merits, and do gladly recommend it to all sufferers with those distressing complaints for which it is intended.
GEN. W. REIFSNYDER,
Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1875.
TRIAL SIZE PRICE 50 CENTS. Sold by all Druggists. Feb. 11.—3m

PROMPT REINFORCEMENT.—When the physical energies are overtasked or flag through weakness or disease, they need prompt reinforcement. Renewed vigor is most speedily supplied through the medium of a tonic stimulant, and among medicinal resources of last class, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters assuredly deserve a preeminent place. Weakness, whether constitutional or arising from disease or over-fatigue, cannot be better compensated for than by a resort to this prime strengthening cordial. The enfeebled invalid, the convalescent and the aged and infirm find that it is an unfailing source of vigor and comfort. Its combined tonic and alterative properties also constitute it an invaluable remedy for indigestion, weakness of the organs of urination, constipation, torpidity of the liver, and many other irregularities and disabilities, and render it an invaluable protcetion against malaria, as well as disorders of the stomach and bowels. March.

TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—There is no class of diseases that require more experience to treat successfully than those of a private character. Many physicians suppose that when the primary symptoms are removed the disorder or poison has been overcome. Such is not the case. The difficulties, or the various stages of the disease, begin to succeed. The parts first attacked are the throat, nose, mouth, tongue, skin, tendons, bones, ligaments, ears, eyes, &c. Frequently these symptoms are treated by physicians as simple ulcerations, until some of the important organs of the body become involved, when death relieves the sufferer. DR. R. W. LOSS, having made all private diseases a study, guarantees a speedy and permanent cure with purely vegetable medicines. Medical offices and drug store, No. 331 North Fifteenth Street. Hours, 10 till 1.30 and 6 to 9 p. m.
March 17, '76-1y.

Dr. Terry's Vegetable Nerve Remedy.

For a perfect restoration of the nervous system, causing an immediate and proper cure in the following cases: Nervous debility impaired nutrition of the body, lassitude, weakness in the limbs and back, indisposition and incapacity for study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, incident to both sexes, for whose benefit it is designed and whose happiness it will promote.

The most eminent physicians of this country have exerted themselves to the utmost to check the increasing fatality resulting from the relaxation of the nerves. Having for a long period devoted much study, time and labor in establishing a remedy for the perfect restoration of the nervous system, it is gratifying to be able to announce the success attending my new method. Through this remedy the nerves can be reached and in such a way that, however shattered or prostrated, they can be perfectly restored. It acts on the nerves at once, yet with gentleness—restoring them to a natural state, and removing the above distressing diseases.

Both sexes, more or less, through the prostration of the nervous system, lose their energy. In such instances the Nerve Remedy may be relied upon in reviving the patient into the vigor of youth.

The Nerve Remedy is carefully compounded and put up in boxes with full directions. Price, one dollar, expressed to any address on receipt of price.
DR. J. CHAUNCEY TERRY,
1308 Vine Street, Phila.
Office hours, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.
March 10, '76-1y

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Co., 324 Bowery, N. Y., whose truss and supporter were awarded the medal at the late session of the Great American Institute Fair. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 24 76-1y

Business Notices

For Rent.—Two elegant rooms, suitable for offices. Rent reasonable. Apply soon.
J. H. Maize.

Espytown Steam Planing Mill for sale or rent Address, N. U Funk,
March 24-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR RENT. The store room on Main Street, below Market formerly occupied by E. P. Lutz, as a Drug Store and lately by M. C. Brittain as a Clothing Store. Inquire of E. J. Thornton. Mar. 24.-tf.

For Rent—A first-class office in the *Columbian* Building, fronting the Court House. Apply at this office. tf.

FOR RENT.—The House, barn, and lot on East Street, formerly occupied by I. W. Niles, apply to BROCKWAY & ELWELL
Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

Moyer Brothers have in their Main Street store the best assortment of Hard Rubber Goods, ever brought to Bloomsburg, comprising Hair Brushes, Combs, of various styles, Drinking Cups and Flasks, Match Boxes, Funnels, Syringes, Rattles &c., also Gum Cloth, Bands, &c. Call and examine.

C. C. Marr's New Goods are always the latest Styles in the market.

Lutz & Sloan have received their new spring styles of Mme. Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns. Those not having received a catalogue from the carrier can get one by calling at their store.

New Prints and full line of domestics for cash or produce at Clark & Wolf's.

Spring Shoes at E. M. Knorr's at very low prices.

$2.00 buys a good pair ladies' Shoes at McKinney's.

White Dress Goods are beginning to be looked at, at I.W. Hartman's.

The latest styles of Dress Goods at C. C. Marr's.

For Wall Paper go to G. A. Clark's.

A. J. Brown, the artist, has engaged as an assistant Miss Della Wilbur, whose reputation as a first class artist is unsurpassed.

Hold the Fort and buy a new pair of Shoes at McKinney's.

J. Schuyler & Son give notice that after April 1st they will not trust, but will sell lower than any one can sell doing a credit busines.

You can get three pairs of ladie's White Cotton Hose at Lutz & Sloan's for 25 cents.

W. F. Hess has removed his store four doors below the old stand into one of the rooms of the building lately erected by Wm. Gilmore, where he is opening a large stock of new goods which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the city.

Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's, 12½ cents and up, with a full line of Ladies' Ties, Ruchings, Ecru Netts, Laces, Guipure Yak and Cashmere Laces.

For comfort and durability, buy McKinney's fine, Shoes, all widths and sizes in the best makes.

Ready Made Clothing Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Flour and Feed at M. M. Russell's.

Don't buy old-fashioned goods because they are cheap. Go to C. C. Marr's and get the latest spring styles cheap.

G. A. Clark has just gotten in his spring stock of Blank Books. It is large and well assorted.

No place like I. W. Hartman's for Cheap Muslins.

Another large assortment of Calicoes, Muslins and Tickings, just received at Lutz & Sloan's and will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

5 Ply Trafford Carpet Chain, 28 cents at Clark & Wolf's.

A fine collection of Surgical Instruments is offered for sale by Moyer Brothers. These instruments are of the very best materials and workmanship and are made from the latest and most approved patterns. There are no superior instruments in market. Any article not in stock will be furnished by Moyer Brothers with the least possible delay and at manufacturer's list prices.

Ladies, call and see E. Butterick & Co's Spring Pattern Books at C. C. Marr's.

Plow Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED. WANTED. WANTED.
Any quantity of Musk-Rat, Mink, Racoon, Fox and Skunk skins for which the highest *Cash* price will be paid by
David Lowenberg.

Ladies in mourning can get Henrietta Cloth, Peruvian Cloth, Cashmere, Wool Delain, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, or anything they need at Lutz & Sloan's.

Butter 35 cents a pound, Eggs 16 cents a dozen, at M. M. Russell's.

Calf Boots very cheap at E. M. Knorr's.

Wall Paper.—G. A. Clark has double the stock of any other establishment in town, which must be sold.

Ladies, go to C. C. Marr's for E. Butterick & Co.'s spring dress patterns, the best in town.

Ladies' foxed Gaiters $2.00 at McKinney's.

New Spring Styles of Dress Goods very cheap at C. C. Marr's.

New goods this week at E. M. Knorr's.

1000 yards of Dry Goods to arrive this week at I. W. Hartman's.

Oranges and Lemons always on hand at M. M. Russell's.

For a nobby Cap go to D. Lowenberg's.

For Blank Books go to G. A. Clark's.

Canned fruits of all kinds at Russell's.

Spring Broche Shawls at I. W. Hartman's $12.00 $15.00 and $18.00.

Don't forget to call and examine E. M. Knorr's Spring Goods before buying elsewhere.

The Newest, Neatest, and Nicest Clothing for *Boys* and *Children* that can be obtained in the New York market just received at
D. Lowenberg's.

Picture Frames.—A large variety of Picture Frames, 8x10, in stock. Other sizes made to order, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

New Orleans Baking Molasses, choice Syrups from 80 cents to $1 a gallon. A fine assortment of Young Hyson, Imperial, Japan and Black Teas at M. M. Russel's.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
Newest colors,
Brown, Black and Navy Blue,
just received at D. Lowenberg's.

G. A. Clark announces that although he does not keep "music" on hand, yet he is constantly ordering. Send him your orders

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills. C A. Kleim, Sole Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 17, '75—1y.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

FOR BARGAINS

GO TO THE

CENTRAL TEA STORE

THEY NOW OFFER

10 lbs. best White Sugar for $1 00.
2 and one-half lbs. Good Oolong Tea for $1 00.
5 Cans of 3 lb Peaches for $1 00.
3 lb Can Tomatoes 18 cents each.
CANNED CORN 20 CENTS PER CAN.

All other goods equally low, for cash or produce.

8 Oct. 1875.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, and over three acres of flooring, and every space once occupied by a Sunday-school or German twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and examined in the basement, on long counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over Pilers in the form of a straight light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time, running up the cloth into garments. Besides, we employ also that do a dozen men's work each in a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all over, through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do, sir."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 50 or 60 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days we have more than 100 in the various rooms and aisles of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made clothing. The Trimming Department, for the fitting as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named for itself. The Boys' and Uniforming Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bills and sign distributors, editing and publishing business and popular journal, circulating 250,000 copies monthly to tell all your friends of it. The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Cash Cash's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department. Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, creating, buying, making, the registering, keeping, selling, collecting, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on business with the precision amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-s-p-e-n-d-s-o-m!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! What enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap?"

A. "Exactly! You have got hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and small profits."

V. "What are the 'four rules' I hear so much about?"

A. "One—system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and in case of any doubt—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall—the last corner Sixth and Market."

V. "I think you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Corner Main and Center Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

The largest stock of groceries and provisions, Queensware, Glassware &c., &c., in the county, for sale at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices.

Oct. 8,1875

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.

No. 324 Bowery, New York,

TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE

PREMIUM MEDAL

FOR THE

Best Elastic Truss and Supporter

At the great American Institute Fair
(SESSION 1875.)

CURE RUPTURE IN FROM 20 TO 90 DAYS, AND OFFER $1,000 FOR A CASE THEY CANNOT CURE.

They employ a first-class Lady Surgeon. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. The usual discounts to Patrons of Husbandry. Examinations Free. Orders filled by it all. Send ten cents for Descriptive Book, to Dr. C. W. B. BURNHAM,
Mar.

Miscellaneous.

When to Marry.

What the English Government has been Doing—Some Interesting Statistics.

The British government some time ago issued a series of rather novel instructions to representatives on the continent of Europe. Although unusual in character, it was exceedingly simple, being nothing more than an order to collect information as to the earliest age at which marriages can be celebrated according to law in the various States. The work was done, and the several reports have just been published in the form of a parliamentary paper. Without any reference to the quality of usefulness which the information may possess, it is certainly curious. It would seem that the laws upon this subject are not all laws which have grown up from a common origin in remote times, but rather that they had been made independently in the several nations, and have been modeled, or at any rate often influenced, by ecclesiastical rules. In making this remark we do not lose sight of what may be said about the customs in Roman, Byzantine, and Greek days, but judge merely from facts as they are now.

In Hungary, males may marry at fourteen, and females at twelve, provided they belong to either the Greek or Roman church but if they have been brought up as Protestants, they must wait till they are respectively eighteen and fifteen; whereas, in Austria, persons are minors until they attain the age of twenty-four, and they must not marry before that time without the formal consent of both their parents. There is no restriction on the ground of religion, however, although children of both sexes under fourteen are forbidden to contract marriages. In Denmark a man may not marry under twenty, nor a girl under sixteen; but in the other part of Scandinavia a man must be twenty-one. In Belgium and France, eighteen and fifteen are the respective limits, and in Bavaria there are not less than four laws in operation, each having reference to a particular district. The ages fixed by these range from twelve to fourteen for girls, and fourteen to eighteen for boys—for so in truth we must call them.

About two or three and twenty years ago, a law was passed in Hesse Darmstadt prohibiting males from marrying before they had attained the age of twenty-five, but this has since been amended, and twenty-one is now the limit. In Switzerland there is no uniformity at all, each canton apparently having gone its own way in this business. The ages appointed there range from twelve to seventeen for girls, and fourteen to twenty for the other sex—the lower ages being always found to obtain in those districts where the old canon laws are still respected. In two cantons, people may marry at any age, "after their first communion." In Greece, the ages are eighteen and fifteen; so they are in Roumania; but in Russia they are eighteen and sixteen. In Turkey there are no laws upon the subject at all; but it is worthy of note, remembering the social affinities of the Lapps, that in Lapland boys may marry at seventeen, and girls at fourteen, provided they have "attained the requisite knowledge of the Christian religion."

It does not appear that climate has had anything to do with the framing of marriage laws. But the Church has. It was the object of the early Church to promote early marriages, partly, no doubt, on the ground of mortality, but partly also for other reasons, which we need not attempt to enumerate. This influence still prevails in certain localities. Since the growth of the civil authority, there has been an evident tendency to extend the restricted period when marriage cannot be legally solemnized, and this is due partly in some places to sanitary considerations, and in others to the supposed requirements of the military service. We do not find that any attention has been paid to this in the parliamentary paper we have referred to, but it is a matter of history in some countries, and it has been attributed to it.

We imagine that these returns are only preliminary to others of a much more complex nature which are to follow. They bear, of course, directly upon the long-vexed question of the advantages or otherwise of early marriages. These, again, are mainly of a twofold character—the healthiness of the offspring and the frequency of divorces. But they are highly important. Statistics regarding the consequences of intermarriage between blood relations are copious enough, but we know nothing certainly of the effects of age. It is a question worthy of consideration whether there is not in this country a large fund of information upon the subject, which, with very little trouble, could be made available. We believe there is, and if the conjecture be correct, there seems to be no reason why that information should not be collected.

World Fables.

THE STATESMAN AND THE ACORN.

A statesman once went out into a southern forest, and lying down beneath an umbrageous oak, placed his carpet bag under his head and fell asleep. It chanced that an acorn fell from a bough of the oak and struck the slumberer in the eye. Instead of discovering the theory of gravitation, he at once fled to the nearest town, telegraphed to Washington for troops and was elected to the senate.

Moral—Great folks from little acorns grow.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

A Venetian merchant who was lolling in the lap of luxury was accosted upon the Rialto by a friend who had not seen him for many months. "How is this?" cried the latter, "when I last saw you your gaberdine was out at elbows, and now you sail in your own gondola." "True," replied the merchant, "but since then I have met with serious losses and been obliged to compound with my creditors for ten cents on the dollar."

Moral—Composition is the life of trade

Charles II., who was as fond of walking as his brother was of riding, was one day crossing the road between Constitution Hill and Hyde Park, accompanied by the Duke of Leeds and Lord Cromarty, when he was met by the Duke of York who had been hunting on Hounslow Heath, and was returning in his coach, accompanied by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke immediately alighted and after having paid his respects to the King, expressed his uneasiness at the danger which his Majesty ran in public so inadequately attended. "No kind of danger," said the merry monarch, "for I am sure that no man in England will take away my life to make you King."—*J. Heneage Jesse.*

—Jonathan Jarrett, of Horsman township Montgomery county, lately deceased, was such a bitter opponent of the school law that he left a bequest of $5,000 to be used in doing away with it in that locality, but it is not likely that either his vindictiveness or his money will bring about such result.

Agricultural.

Walking Horses.

We are glad to notice that many of our Western fairs are offering handsome premiums for the fastest walking horses. There is no disguising the fact that a good walk is the most useful gait for general purposes that a horse can possess, and if one-half the attention were paid to cultivating this gait, and breeding with a view to its transmission, that is now given to that of training and breeding trotters, horses that could walk five miles an hour would soon be as abundant as 2:30 trotters now are. The trouble now is that the whole country is possessed of a mania for fast trotters, and as soon as the colt is broken to halter, no matter whether he be thoroughbred, Conestoga, Norman, Clydesdale, Hambletonian or Canadian, he is put to trotting. The whole country is engaged in training trotters, from the plowboy in the field to the professional on the track, to the utter neglect of that more useful, everyday gait, the walk. Even the importers of draft stallions from Europe have caught the infection, and, instead of bringing the best walkers we only hear of their "great trotting action." It is time to put an end to this nonsense; the gait for a draft horse is pre eminently a walk, while nothing adds more to the ability of the roadster to make a long journey in good time than a walking gait that will carry him along at the rate of five miles an hour. The first aim, when a colt is broken to the harness, should be to educate him to a good fast walk, and after that has been done, if you can get him to trot fast, so much the better. One of the most successful breeders of trotting horses in America has often remarked to us that he would not keep a horse on his place that was not a fast walker, and that he had invariably found that the fastest walkers made the fastest trotters. It is a positive luxury to ride or drive a horse that can walk off with you at the rate of five miles an hour. It is such a relief to feel that when you ease up your horse from his swinging trot, or lope, that you have not come to a stand-still, but you are yet making respectable progress. For our own private use on the road, the walk is the gait which we prize above all others, and anything which promises to increase the number of fast walkers shall receive our hearty encouragement.—*Spirit of the Times.*

HOW TO FEED CORN-STALKS PROPERLY.—The rearing and feeding of animals are receiving as they should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country, greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen, whose only hope of gain rests in their success in obtaining paying yields from their cows. Corn-stalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important question. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding in a bundle, without any preparation, I am fully satisfied, is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently nearly the whole stalk. I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day, just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improves, and they show greater contentment; especially is the last true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better, as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding it alone. In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without. Cows should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more, and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brothers try this and they will hereafter place a greater value upon corn-stalks.

A CLEAN POULTRY HOUSE.—A clean sweet fowl house is a very desirable thing. A building infested with vermin is a wretched place to confine fowls in; and however generous may be their feed and the attention given to their needs otherwise, the neglect to keep the laying and roosting quarters free from lice overbalances all attempts to maintain poultry in a healthy condition. Purity and cleanliness are absolutely essential to the health and comfort of the fowls, guarding them from vermin, and rendering even narrow quarters comparatively comfortable. Whitewashing is one of the most important aids to secure these results, and should be performed twice a year, spring and autumn, at least, and oftener if necessary. The best wash is made from fresh lime slacked in boiling water, to which is added one ounce of carbonic acid to every four quarts of water. Some say that the building should be cleared of fowls, closed, and thoroughly fumigated by burning in it sulphur or tobacco stems in an iron kettle, previous to whitewashing, but we have not found this necessary. Whitewashing every portion of the interior with the above mixture will do the business. The lime besides purifying the building, covers unsightly stains on the wall, and greatly improves the general appearance of the room, while the acid destroys lice, fleas and other vermin.

DRILLING WHEAT.—There is no doubt but that a large yield of wheat or flax or any other cereal may be obtained by sowing in rows and cultivating. Less seed would also be required with this system of cultivation. It would be a very expensive mode, however, of raising grain. The extra yield and the reduction in the quality of the seed would not compensate for the increased amount of labor required to grow the crop successfully; for, unless the rows were kept clean by the cultivator, with so much open space for weeds to grow in, the grain would be choked and the yield very much lessened. Grain is not cultivated in this manner to any great extent. A more physical system of culture and one largely practiced is to sow the grain with a drill, and after it has come up nicely and well rooted, to go over the ground with a smooth harrow (a harrow with fine teeth turned backward) or any light harrow which will destroy the weeds just sprouting out of the ground, and at the same time stir the soil and promote the growth of the crop without injuring the grain.

In a prize essay on the Butter dairy, Mrs. J. T. Ellsworth, of Barre, Mass., says: "One of the first conditions by which to secure good butter is, that every utensil used, from the milk pail to the butter firkin, or box, must be kept clean and sweet. Pails made of tin are preferable, but if wooden pails, and packages or boxes are used and re-used, they can be kept sweet, by thoroughly washing and cleansing with strong lime water, scalding and drying in the sun. The pans should be washed in two waters each time, being made as clean as possible, then scalded with boiling water. The churn, butter-tray, ladle and butter-worker, must be washed and scalded in the same manner.

—President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has tendered a free passage to veterans of the Mexican War residing in Texas to and from the Centennial.

Great Reduction in Price!
Great Reduction in Price!
Great Reduction in Price!
Think of it! Think of it!
Think of it! Think of it!
Think of it! Think of it!

BAUGH'S

TRADE MARK

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate at the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia - - - -	From 3 to 4 per cent.	
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	From 9 to 11 per cent.	
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluable,	From 20 to 24 per cent.	

At NET cash wholesale prices to Farmers and Planters, F. O. B. in Philadelphia, at the following LOW PRICES:

100 Tons and over,	-	$38 per ton, 2,000 lbs.	
75 " to 99 Tons,	-	39 " " " "	
50 " to 74 "	-	40 " " " "	
30 " to 49 "	-	41 " " " "	
10 " to 29 "	-	42 " " " "	
1 " to 10 "	-	43 " " " "	

BAUGH'S

GROUND RAW BONES.

Guaranteed Pure.

At the following cash Prices:

100 Tons and over,	$34 00
50 " to 99 Tons	35 00
30 " to 49 "	36 00
10 " to 29 "	37 00
1 " to 9 "	38 00

This bone is ground pure; is not steamed or baked, and the soft bone has not been selected from it for carbonizing purposes.

Farmers are requested to give their orders to the dealer early, and if they cannot get Baugh's Standard Fertilizers from dealers, they will be supplied by us direct.

BONE MEAL.

WARRANTED PURE.

F. O. B. in Philadelphia at the following LOW CASH PRICES.

100 Tons and over,	$38 00 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	39 00 " " " "
50 " to 74 "	40 00 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	41 00 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	42 00 " " " "
7 " to 10 "	43 00 " " " "

PHILADELPHIA

Ground Bones,

In Bags, on Board Cars at Works,
At the following cash Prices:

1 0 Tons and over,	$30 0 per Ton.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 00 " "
30 " to 49 "	32 00 " "
10 " to 29 "	33 00 " "
1 " to 9 "	34 00 " "

If packed in barrels, (no tare off,) we will make a deduction of $2 per ton from above prices.

Persons desiring to take advantage of the above low prices should send in their orders at once.

No. 1

FINE BONE DUST

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia -	from 2 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid -	" 14 to 17 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime	" 33 to 37 " "

This article is ground very fine, and is noted for its quick action, and can be bought at the following reduced prices, free on board vessels at our Philadelphia Works:

100 Tons and over,	$30 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	32 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	33 " " " "
1 " to 9 "	34 " " " "

N. B. One Dollar per Ton additional on above prices if shipped from Baltimore.

BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

103 South Street, Baltimore.
103 South Street, Baltimore.
103 South Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 4—13t.

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to Mcgregor, Iowa.

FOR STOCK CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago
Feb. 4, 76-1y

LOUIS BERNHARD,
Dealer in
ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silverware, Watches and Jewelry
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

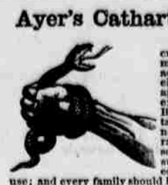
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks,
FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.
REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING
Promptly Executed.

Oct. 5, 75-1y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken immediately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaints** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
April 16-1sly

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

July 1, 73-tf.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1826, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the year beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to

S. KNORR,
ATT'Y-at-law,
Bloomsburg, P

Jan 7, 76-tf.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandiseing at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, o his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 2, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

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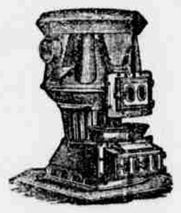

No. 17 Centre Street,

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,
WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description, Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26, 75—tf.

Bargains in Lumber!

at the store of

JOHN J. McHENRY,

BENTON, COL. CO. PA.

100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

100,000 heart Shingles, shaved, extra good, at $7.00

100,000 Sap Shingles shaved, at $4.50

100,000 No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $5.00

Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

Call at once for bargains.

Dec. 2,-3m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED in highest degree UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
OF
L. B. POWELL,
SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agent also for the celebrated
CHICKERING PIANOS.
ALSO, OF
I. K. MILLER,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Dealer in above Instruments.
March 19, '75—y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,
Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIES' WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
CLOSED OUT AT COST
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30, '74—tf

Important
TO
Gardeners
AND
Agriculturists!

"EMPEROR WILLIAM" CABBAGE.

The best, largest and most profitable variety of winter cabbage known in Europe, and imported to this country exclusively by us last spring, where, with the most ordinary cultivation, it flourishes astonishingly, attaining an enormous size and selling in the market at prices most gratifying to the producer. In transplanting, great care should be taken to give sufficient space for growth. Solid heads, the size of the mouth of a flour barrel, is the average run of this choice variety. One package of the seed sent postpaid on receipt of 5 cents. Three packages to one address, $1.00. To agents $3 per dozen and 4 three cent stamps.

With each package of seed we send a sure remedy against the ravages of the cabbage fly or other pest, on young and tender plants.

MAMMOTH GOLIAH INDIAN CORN.

We planted last spring on Long Island, a small quantity (which we obtained with great difficulty) of this gigantic and as yet very rare variety of Indian corn. In September, by actual measurement, a large majority of the stalks stood from 12 to 16 feet in height, and still growing, with from 2 to 5 enormous ears of corn growing on almost every stalk.

The yield was at the rate of 200 bushels of ear corn per acre, while the fodder crop was immense and of fine quality.

We could have sold the entire crop for a big price to a New York seedsman, but declined to do so, preferring to keep the crop for the accommodation of our numerous country patrons, who will find it to their interests to secure at least a small selection of this rare variety for the coming spring planting. Live agriculturists, who believe in "progressing" with a small stock (cultivators are poor things,) both ways between the rows will be astounded by the result. We will send by mail to any address 1 package in receipt of 5 cents and 2 three cent stamps, or 2 packages on receipt of $1 and 4 three cent stamps.

Our supply is limited. Parties desiring to secure either of the above rare seeds should not delay their orders. All seed sold by us warranted fresh and to germinate. No goods sent C. O. D. Cash must accompany all orders. For either of above address

FELIX CLARE & CO.,
224 East 113th St., N. Y.

Feb 18-6m.

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
at Binghamton.

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC NSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for CIRCULAR.

ADVERTISERS. June26-1y

THE "MOODY SHIRT."

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.

Factory No. 28 Lackawanna Avenue.

Address P. O. MOODY,
March 19, '76-1y Scranton, Pa.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 176 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 19, '76-1y.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 3d, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,08 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,8 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,30 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m
" " Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
" " Rochester	5.15 "
" " Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport	12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
" " Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
" " Washington	5.30 "
" " Baltimore	6.20 "
" " Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg	10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m
" " Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
" " Baltimore	6.40 "
" " Washington	10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	New York		9 25	a. m
" "	"	Philadelphia		12.55	p. m
" "	"	Baltimore		1.20	p. m
" "	"	Harrisburg		5.00	p. m
" "	arr. at	Williamsport		8.55	p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven		10.20	p. m
" "	"	Bellefonte		11.30	p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	New York			m
" "	"	Philadelphia			m
" "	"	Baltimore		9.00	p. m
" "	"	Harrisburg		4.25	a. m
" "	"	Williamsport		8.35	a. m
" "	"	Lock Haven		9.45	a. m
" "	"	Renovo		11.05	a. m
" "	arr. at	Erie		7. 0	p. m
LIMITED MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		7.30	a. m
" "	"	Baltimore		7.30	a. m
" "	"	Harrisburg		10.45	a. m
" "	arr. at	Williamsport		2.25	p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven		3.50	p. m
" "	"	Renovo		4.45	p. m
L